The People's Korea

No. 1,296 EVERY SATURDAY JULY 5, 1986 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

DPRK Promotes S-S Cooperation As Senegalese Leader Visits Korea

With significant three-session talks, including summit meetings between DPRK and Senegalese presidents, the two nations have pushed up the 13-year bilateral intimacy on to more assured relationships than ever, especially in the realm of economic cooperation, by signing an agreement and an accord.

Upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who also serves as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, paid an official visit to Pyongyang from June 22 to 25, during which they held two separate tete-a-tete talks. Foreign ministers' meetings also took place.

The official Pyongyang news agency described them as "sincere and friendly."

This was his first visit to the country.

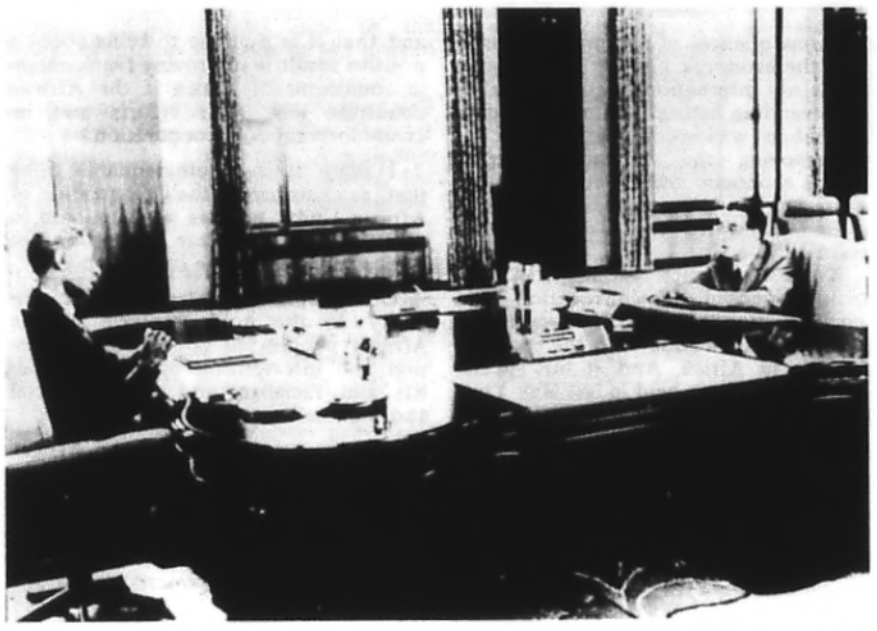
On the final day of Mr. Diouf's stay, an agreement on establishing a joint committee and an accord on economic and technological cooperation were signed in the presence of the ministers of external economic affairs and finance of the DPRK and the ministers of planning and cooperation and housing and urban affairs from the opposite side.

When the then President Leopold Sedar Senghor made a state visit to north Korea in 1974, 20 months after the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations, three agreement on economic, technical, commercial and cultural development were signed.

"Our meeting and talks will undoubtedly contribute to cementing the ties of friendship between our two peoples," said the DPRK President at a banquet given by him on June 23 to honour the visiting enovy. **(See his speech on page)**

Following his address, the Senegalese leader expressed his hope to expand the ties, saying, "While consolidating the important gains of our bilateral cooperation we must give it more techni-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)



President Kim Il Sung had tete-a-tete talks with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on June 23. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK on Non-aligned Movement

With the 8th summit conference of the non-aligned countries ahead, the DPRK declared its stance on the important problems in the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK held on June 20 in Pyongyang was used to clarify the stance of the DPRK government on various problems facing the non-aligned movement.

Here are key points made in the communique on the joint meeting:

(See a summary of the joint meeting on pages 4,5,6 & 7)

On Present International Situation and Independence against Imperialism:

- An anti-imperialism common front should be formed and the struggle against imperialism intensified throughout the world.
- The struggle against imperialism and for sovereignty should be persistently waged in an all-round way in all fields politics, military, economy, ideology and culture.
- A struggle should be waged vigorously for the independence of the whole world.

On Prevention of Nuclear War and Nuclear Disarmament:

- It (the non-aligned movement) should actively fight to put an end to the arms race and realize general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.
- They (the non-aligned countries) should struggle against the imperialists' policy of military blocs and policy of building military bases.
- An energetic anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement should be waged.

On Liquidating of Colonialism and Racism and Accomplishment of Cause of National Liberation:

- They should more vigorously wage the common struggle to put an end to the racial system of South Africa.
- The non-aligned countries should smash the expansionist aggressive ambition of the Israeli Zionists.
- Solidarity should be strengthened with the peoples struggling for in-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Chon's DJP Split, Young Officers Support Democratic Process: Report

A Hong Kong-based private institution studying country risk problems said in the latest survey report that the struggle between moderates and hardliners within the south Korean government camp is becoming acute.

"Foreign commentaries on political developments in (south) Korea have tended to concentrate on the opposition point of view and neglected to analyze the split within the government party," said the report.

It also said: "Within the military, the rising generation of officers seems committed to democratic change and this had held back, or reduced the pressure from the hardline military."

"Quarterly Country Risk Survey – the Republic of Korea: Outlook for June 1986 through November 1986" prepared by Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. gives an interesting analysis of the political and economic risk of south Korea. **(See excerpts from the survey report issued in mid-June on page 8)**

"The Philippines factor has been much discussed in Korea and in the foreign press. What has been ignored is the impact of the Philippines on the Korean military establishment, with the role of the split in the Philippines military being so critical in the process of events. The Korean military likes to make Presidents, and in the Philippines the military were seen defending a democratic process. This has further depressed the already embattled hardliners in the military camp, many of whom are close to retirement," said the report.

Bar Brawl between GIs and Koreans Causes Death

It said that anti-U.S. feeling is going

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

DPRK Proposes to Make Korea Nuke-free Zone

With a view to eliminating the danger of nuclear war, Pyongyang, in a proposal marking the U.N. International Year of Peace, on June 23 called for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone so as to ensure peace and security both in Korea and the rest of the world.

The three-point offer was contained in a statement the DPRK government made public two days before the 36th anniversary of the Korean War started by the U.S.-supported Syngman Rhee forces on June 25, 1950. **(See a statement on page 3)**

Faced with nuclear threat from south Korea where, the statement said, over 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed, Pyongyang has been a strong advocate of a denuclearization plan for a long time. When the then chairman of the Japan Socialist Party visited the DPRK in March 1981, the Workers' Party of Korea gave a concrete form to its idea for the first time in a joint declaration with the JSP, calling for a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

Meanwhile, China joined the Soviet Union in support for Pyongyang's plan, when a Foreign Ministry spokesman called upon the U.S. and the south Koreans to "sincerely consider the peaceful initiative" on June 25. Earlier, the state-run Moscow news agency Tass, reporting on the latest offer, said on June 23 it is an important new contribution to the struggle to narrow the extent of nuclear war preparations in the Asian-Pacific region.

The government statement said Pyongyang will refrain from testing, producing, stockpiling and introducing nuclear weapons, and "will not allow the foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace and territorial waters."

It added the north Koreans will not permit a foreign country to establish military bases, including "nuclear bases."

It also demanded that the United States take steps to stop the introduction of new-type nuclear weapons into south Korea, reduce phase by phase all the already-introduced weapons, further withdraw them completely and abolish all operational plans on the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula.

The statement said Pyongyang is ready to hold talks with Washington and Seoul anytime if they wish to discuss the proposal, irrespective of matter of formality.

DPRK Official Urges U.S., Seoul To Accept Mil. Meet

PYONGYANG June 24 (KCNA) – Chon Gum Chol, head of our side's delegation to the preliminary contact for north-south parliamentary talks, in a press statement June 23 demanded that the United States and the south Korean side accept our new peace proposal to have talks of military authorities and respond without delay to the call for a preliminary contact.

Harare Summit Important in Solving Urgent Issues for Non-aligned Movement

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23 arranged a grand banquet in honor of Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on an official visit to the DPRK, and made a speech there.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung said:

Our meeting and talks will undoubtedly contribute to cementing the ties of friendship between our two peoples, strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples and extending and developing the non-aligned movement.

Although this is your first visit to our country, our people have always been friendly towards the Senegalese people who are advancing under the banner of non-alignment in Africa, and have paid close attention to their efforts to build a new society.

Under the leadership of Your Excellency Esteemed President Abdou Diouf, they are now working hard to attain their country's political stability and develop their national economy.

Our people are sincerely pleased that the Senegalese people have achieved a great success in the building of a new society by bravely overcoming the hardships and ordeals and wish you greater progress in your efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food and economic self-reliance.

At present the African countries are faced with the urgent task to free the people from backwardness, poverty, starvation and diseases caused by the evil consequences of imperialist colonial rule, the economic plunder which is due to the old international economic order and unending natural calamities, and to bring about socio-economic progress.

Removing the African countries' serious economic crisis accords with the interests of the progressive people around the world who love justice and peace.

Your Excellency President Abdou Diouf proposed the convocation of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the economic crisis in Africa. And at this special session which was held in last May Your Excellency worked hard to solve Africa's economic problems in conformity with the aspirations of the African peoples and the need of the actual situation. The whole process of this session has shown that your initiative was correct and that it is possible to bring about a positive result in improving the economic conditions of Africa if the African countries join their efforts and increase international cooperation.

I think it is a commendable thing that, as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, you are working hard to achieve the complete liberation of Africa and rehabilitate its economy.

Our people are extending firm solidarity to the noble struggle of the African peoples to oppose the aggression and intervention by the imperialists and racialists and achieve social and economic progress.

The master of Africa is the African peoples and they will bring about its prosperity by their own efforts.

The Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries will be held before long in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. At present the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are putting great expectations on the conference and expressing a deep interest in it.

The Harare summit conference is to be held at a time when the peoples of the non-aligned countries and other progressive people around the world are faced with the tasks of forcefully launching the struggle for independence against imperialism and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, of eradicating colonialism and racialism once and for all, of effecting the South-South cooperation and establishing a new international economic order and of extending and developing the non-aligned movement.

We hope that the Harare summit conference will be an important occasion in solving the urgent problems facing the present times and the non-aligned movement. The government of our Republic will do everything possible for the success of the conference.

Liberation of S. Africa and Namibia Is Our Struggle

Speech of President Abdou Diouf

Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on an official visit to the DPRK made a speech at the banquet arranged in Pyongyang on June 23 by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his honor.

President Abdou Diouf said:

I would like to reassert to you on this solemn occasion the great esteem which Senegal has for the valiant Korean people and the great admiration which we have for your illustrious self.

May I also be allowed to express all my pleasure in making this state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to at last meet the great leader, as he is called affectionately by his people and whose exceptional dimension goes beyond the frontiers of this beautiful and affectionate country.

We know your limitless availability for the Korean people's cause.

The results of your experiment are there, visible and tangible.

This original and courageous experiment which best characterizes today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is nourished by Juche, a philosophy making man the active agent of his own future and that of his society. Juche, which you have constantly developed and enhanced and which places man at the centre of all concerns and gives him everything.

Still better, this humanism has also proved to be an efficient means of action.

You have given your people a clearer conscience of their identity and capacities along with an unshakable faith in the future, thus endowing them with spiritual means which have freed them forever from foreign domination and preserved them from any type of alienation.

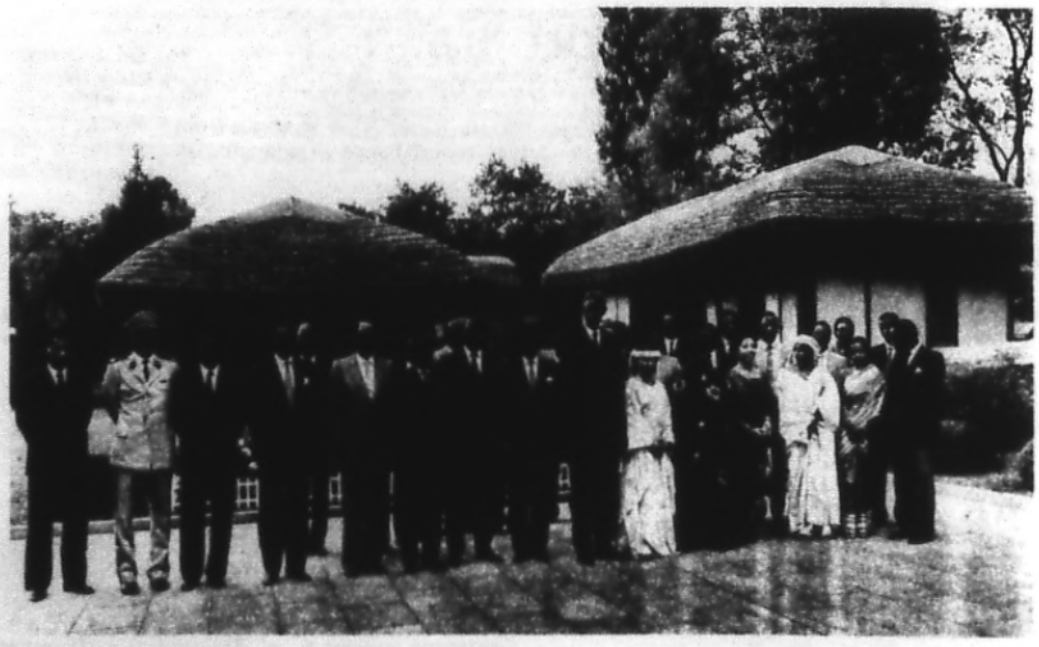
With this, you have also moulded this refined, balanced and industrious people into a nation resolutely committed to the battle for its harmonious development.

You have thus enabled your people to overcome the various tragedies to solve the priority problems of reconstruction, irrigation, mechanization, electrification and education.

To carry out the modernization of agriculture or to implement an industrialization policy, you wanted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be aware of its national realities. But, you have also seen to it that it does not lose sight of the era's requirements and the international environment. In other words, you have not made a dogma out of Marxism which is your ideology, but a method, the Korean model of scientific socialism being equally rich with ideas of Juche. I mean of your wisdom—and of your people's genius.

The approach we have adopted in Senegal is similar: Our democratic socialism, which places man at the beginning and end of development, is deeply rooted in the fertile soil of our civilizations' values.

(Continued on page 3)



President Abdou Diouf and his entourage visited on June 23 Mangyongdae.

DPRK Gov't Statement on N-free Peace Zone on Korean Peninsula

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23 made public a statement clarifying at home and abroad its stand to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Noting that today the Korean Peninsula is fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war in the world, it says:

Over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells and neutron bombs have been introduced and deployed in south Korea; the total explosion power of those nuclear weapons is 1,000 times that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, during the 2nd World War.

South Korea has been converted into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East with more than half the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the whole area of the Far East region, into the world's number 1 nuclear base, which is 4 times higher than "NATO" nations in the density of nuclear weapon deployment.

The United States openly threatens to "use nuclear weapons" in case war breaks out in Korea and continues to stage war exercises simulating "nuclear test war" in south Korea with the already drawn-up nuclear operation plans.

If a war would break out on the Korean Peninsula it might soon become a nuclear war and spread outside the boundary of Korea and expand into a world-wide nuclear war.

To eliminate the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is now the most pressing task to ensure not only peace in Korea but also peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The government of the DPRK, reflecting the world people's growing desire for peace on the occasion of this International Year of Peace, clarifies at home and abroad its stand on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone as follows:

Firstly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will refrain from the testing and production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons, and will not permit the establishment of all foreign military bases including nuclear bases, and will not allow the foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial airspace and territorial waters.

Secondly, the government of the United States, in keeping with the desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, must take steps to stop the introduction of new type of nuclear weapons into south Korea, reduce phase by phase all the already-introduced weapons and further withdraw them completely and abolish all operational plans on the usage of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula.

Thirdly, if the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities deem it necessary to hold any negotiation regarding our proposal on turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the Government of the DPRK will respond to such a negotiation at any time, irrespective of its formality.

Our proposals on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula is the most realistic and reasonable one either in view of relaxing tensions in this region and peacefully solving the Korean question in this International Year of Peace, or in the light of ensuring a lasting peace and security in Asia and the rest of world.

There is no reason whatsoever why the United States cannot respond to the peace proposal of the Government of the Republic, if it cherishes peace sincerely.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people express the hope that the governments, political parties and social organizations of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the world's progressive countries, international organizations, international democratic organizations, anti-imperialist and peace-loving organizations and fighting organizations and peace-loving public figures and peoples of all strata in various countries will pay deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula, express their active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and launch a more powerful movement to withdraw the nuclear weapons from south Korea and dismantle the nuclear bases there.

EDITORIAL

U.S. and S. Korea Should Accept 3-Way Mil. Talks

The Korean people hope that this International Year of Peace, marking the 31st anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, will be a turning point leading to the peaceful reunification of Korea. To achieve this end they are trying harder than ever before to promote peace and anti-nuclear movements.

It is well known that the DPRK has taken every opportunity to get the U.S. and south Korean authorities to negotiate so that a consensus of opinion may be reached.

As part of these continuing efforts the "Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" will be held in Pyongyang this September.

These measures reflect the growing awareness world-wide that nuclear war must be prevented at all costs and that existing nuclear weapons must be dismantled for the benefit of all mankind.

It must be pointed out that the Korean Peninsula is one of the most volatile areas of the world as far as the likelihood of nuclear war is concerned.

Therefore, the DPRK has been promoting three-way talks and the "demilitarization of Panmunjom" for over a year.

Unfortunately, the U.S. and south Korean authorities have chosen to ignore these peaceful proposals and insisted on conducting the large-scale "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises which rehearsed a nuclear attack on the DPRK.

This resulted in the suspension of crucial parliamentary, economic and Red Cross talks which were showing signs of promise.

In order to save this precarious situation the DPRK has made a peaceful proposal to the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

On June 17 the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army suggested a meeting of the defence ministers of north and south Korea along with the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. forces" in south Korea.

Furthermore, on June 23 Pyongyang issued a statement proposing that a nuclear-free peace zone be established on the peninsula to prevent nuclear war ever breaking out.

Neverthless, on June 24 the U.S. and south Korean authorities sent a letter of refusal on the pretext that "the Military Armistice Commission" and the "resumption of talks" would suffice.

History has shown that these measures have not been successful in the past. Something new and innovative is required if an end to the deadlock is to be achieved.

The new proposals by the DPRK are realistic and reasonable and have therefore earned the respect and support of many countries including China.

If the U.S. and south Korean authorities sincerely wish to have peace and see the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should immediately respond to the proposals for 3-way military talks concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

(Continued from page 2)

President Leopold Sedar Senghor visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in May 1974. He signed three agreements in the economic, technical, commercial and cultural fields. They were then enhanced by a protocol of cultural exchange and by an agreement in the field of health.

Today, while consolidating the important gains of our bilateral cooperation we must give it a more technical substance and jointly explore other sectors where it could contribute to the welfare of our peoples and strengthen their friendship.

In addition to imbalances in international economic relations against which we are fighting, there are unfortunately many conflicts and other hotbeds of tension. Senegal attaches special importance to quickly solving these problems, which due to their persistence and magnitude, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

I would like to give a special place to the division of Korea. We know that it is felt as an injury by the entire Korean people and is of great concern to the enlightened leader and man of peace which you are.

We are following the evolution of this situation with special attention with the wish that through a sincere and serene dialogue between the two parties, it will lead to the reunification of the Korean Peninsula as soon as possible. As in the past, Senegal shall support any step in this direction.

Senegal, which presides over the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea shall continue to unrelentlessly strive in the interest of security and stability in this region.

Our country remains more than ever convinced of the need to implement resolutions adopted by the United Nations with a view to finding a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict.

I will thus mention the situation in southern Africa to reassert that there will be no peace and stability as long as the international community does not take measures likely to lead to the eradication of apartheid and to the accession of Namibia to independence pursuant to Resolution 435 (78) of the Security Council.

The struggle for the liberation of South Africa from apartheid and Namibia from colonialism is our struggle and we are determined to carry it out till final victory whatever may be the sacrifices involved.

Vice Chairman of DPRK Olympic Committee on 3rd Olympic Talks

If the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games is to be effected, our elementary demands must be accepted in keeping with this purport in such fundamental questions as the name of the games, division of events, formation of the organizing committee and the organization of the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games.

This was stressed by Kim Duk Jun, Vice Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his press statement concerning the third joint meeting on the 24th Olympic Games held in Lausanne, KCNA reported on June 21.

Recalling that the DPRK delegates showed all sincerity in the discussion at the Lausanne meeting, he said:

At the meeting our side put forward a reasonable proposal conforming to the co-hosting of the 24th Olympics by the north and the south, the keynote of which was to fairly divide the Olympic events between the north and the south, call the Games held on our side "the 24th Olympics, Pyongyang" and form the Pyongyang organizing committee.

It was not the first time that we made this proposal and it was a reasonable one in which the opinion of the International Olympic Committee was fully taken into consideration.

But our proposal could not be realized at the meeting, bumping into a categorical rejection of the south Korean side and, worse still, could not even be effectively debated.

Truth to tell, no agreement was reached on any basic question taken up at the meeting.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side is claiming that a "progress" was made at the third Lausanne joint meeting thanks to its big "concession" to us in "good faith"

As for one or two games it is willing to consider by "backing down," even they are required to be held under the supervision of the "Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee." This is intended, after all, to make the Games in a city of our area appear to be played in a south Korean local city.

It goes without saying that this is too far removed from our joint co-hosting proposal and a preposterous one beyond imagination.

It was not to hold one or two games in our area that we proposed the co-hosting of the Olympics.

We made co-hosting proposal to save the Olympic movement from the crisis which had been created with the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games and arrange smooth Olympic Games accessible to all.

Our just proposal has enlisted widespread sympathy and support from many sports fans and people of the world.

The south Korean side should ponder over such world opinion and its own serious socio-political problems.

Kim Duk Jun further said:

On this occasion I express the hope that the International Olympic Committee will show due concern about our co-hosting proposal.

And I believe that the governments of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and other peace-loving countries of the world and sports lovers of broad circles will remain deeply interested in our Olympic co-hosting proposal and express active support to it.

DPRK's Stance on Non-aligned Movement

Here is a summary of a communique on the June 20 joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

1. Present International Situation and Independence against Imperialism

Today the international situation is very complex and tense.

The main current of the present time is flowing as ever along the road of independence and sovereignty, peace and progress. On the other hand, there is a counter-current of domination and subjugation, war and destruction.

Aggressive acts and conflicts trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the countries and nations and disturbing peace and security are frequently taking place in different regions of the world and socio-economic stagnation, catastrophe and instability threatening the existence of the people are continuing. The people desire peace but the international tension and the danger of war are daily increasing and various acute and complex problems are continuously cropping up in the international community.

Such situation which goes against the common desire of the progressive people of the world is connected with the imperialists' intensifying manoeuvres of aggression and plunder.

Aggression and plunder are the nature of imperialism and its mode of existence.

Imperialism has emerged as a result of aggression and plunder and fattened on unceasing aggression and plunder. Since the emergence of imperialism, mankind has suffered disasters owing to repeated aggressions and wars, and it has been deprived of immeasurably great wealth and fruits of its labour.

It is an inevitable result and law of capitalist development that monopoly capital stretches its tentacles of aggression and plunder abroad when it grows corpulent.

The ambitions and greed of imperialism know no limits. The further imperialism grows fat and feels heavy in the stomach, the more ambitious and greedy it gets, the more persistent and outrageous its aggressive and predatory acts against other countries become.

The method of aggression and plunder of imperialism has changed as the times develop.

Neo-colonialism is the main method employed by the imperialists in invading, dominating and plundering other countries.

The imperialist colonial system collapsed and the peoples of many Asian, African and Latin American countries freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism and came to advance along the road of independent development after the Second World War. In this new age the old method of the colonial rule of the imperialists came to work no longer and it has become impossible for imperialism to maintain its position or dominate and plunder other countries unless it is aligned with each other. Modern imperialism which was reorganized into allied forces led by U.S. imperialism after the Second World War has intensified its domination and plunder of newly independent countries and developing countries by a more concealed and crafty method of neo-colonialism.

Today the imperialists have seized the economic arteries of many developing countries by catching them in such a noose of neo-colonialism as "aid", "cooperation" and reduced them to their sources of raw materials, commodity market, thereby earning huge profits and amassing wealth.

Owing to the imperialists' neo-colonialist policy of enslavement and the unfair old international economic order forced by them, not a small number of non-aligned countries and developing countries have failed to achieve the independent development and prosperity of the country even though they won political independence, and peoples have not got rid of starvation and poverty. The gap between the Western imperialist countries and the developing countries is growing wide and the phenomenon that the rich get richer, the poor poorer more pronounced among countries on a world-wide scale as the time flows.

The imperialists are going towards the militarisation of the economy and further intensifying the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres in order to gratify the endless ambition of the monopolies for overseas expansion and realize their design for world supremacy.

The imperialists direct the spearhead of aggression against newly emerging countries including non-aligned countries.

The U.S.-led imperialists are ceaselessly committing armed intervention, subversion and sabotages against non-aligned countries and developing countries, and craftily using border issues, the consequence of the colonial rule, and various other complicated problems, to drive wedges between them and create antagonism and confrontation between them and make them fight each other to fish in troubled waters. The imperialists often use the Israeli Zionists and South African racists and other hand-raised stooges as a shock force in realizing their aggressive designs on the non-aligned and developing countries.

Due to such moves of the imperialists, the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are undergoing big sacrifices and calamities and facing lots of difficulties and obstacles in the building of a new society.

All facts clearly show that the imperialists are, indeed, the chieftain of aggression and plunder, disturber of world peace and security and the very one barring social progress.

It is an urgent demand of our time to fight against imperialism and for global independence.

The non-aligned movement is, in essence, a movement for independence against imperialism. This movement can realize its noble goal and idea only through the struggle for independence against imperialism. Only when the struggle for independence against imperialism is intensified, can the world peace and security be defended, the independent rights and interests of the people safeguarded and the consolidation of national independence and social progress realized.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should vigorously wage the struggle against imperialism and for independence in firm unity.

Firstly, an anti-imperialist common front should be formed and the struggle against imperialism intensified throughout the world.

Imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world. The imperialist forces, acting in concert, challenge the just cause of the people for independence, peace and social progress. No country in the world is free from the threat of aggression and intervention by imperialism.

Only with their united might can the people win victory over the allied forces of imperialism. The imperialists fear more than anything else the firm unity of the progressive people of the world as one anti-imperialist force.

Invincible is the united might of the people.

The people of non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world should closely unite in the same ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle for the common cause of independence, peace and social progress and take concerted action in the struggle against imperialism.

Secondly, the struggle against imperialism and for sovereignty should be persistently waged in an all-round way in all fields of politics, military, economy, ideology and culture.

The manoeuvres of the imperialists to invade and dominate other countries are perpetrated by various methods in different fields. They are trying to realize aggression and political domination over other countries by their military power and conspiratorial method and, at the same time, achieve economic domination and ideological and cultural infiltration with surplus commodities, inequal economic relations, corrupt Western culture and bourgeois way of life as a weapon.

The non-aligned nations and all the progressive countries of the world should heighten vigilance against the open aggressive moves of the imperialists and their crafty design and cunning trick involving various methods, and thoroughly frustrate them at every step.

It is necessary to wage the struggle against imperialism not only in an all-round way in all fields but also persistently, not stopped it halfway.

The anti-imperialist struggle should not be ceased or slackened even a moment. To cease the struggle means retreat and retreat brings defeat. The anti-imperialist struggle should be continuously intensified to give no respite to the enemy and waged till final victory.

Thirdly, a struggle should be waged vigorously for the independence of the whole world.

It is the main trend of our time that the people who hold their destiny in their own hands advance along the road of independence against all manner of domination and subjugation and it is the common cause of the peoples of all countries defending. *Chajusong* (independence) to fight for the realisation of global independence.

The independent world is a world where all forms of colonialism are totally liquidated and the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is fully realized.

Only when global independence is realized, can the peoples of all countries of the world build a new prosperous society where they enjoy a free happy life free from domination and subjugation and a new world where mankind lives in peace, putting an end to aggression and war.

The struggle for the independence of the whole world is a deep-going decisive showdown between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the imperialist forces of domination in the world.

The peoples of non-aligned countries and those of all countries of the world advocating *Chajusong* should take an active part in the struggle to realize the independence of the whole world.

2. Prevention of Nuclear War and Nuclear Disarmament

It is a pressing problem facing mankind at present to avert a nuclear war and defend world peace and security.

To brandish nuclear weapons and dominate the world with strength is a global strategy persistently pursued by the imperialists since the Second World War. Such strategy of world supremacy resorted to by the imperialists assumes increasingly dangerous nature as the days go by.

Now the imperialists are largely increasing armaments and actively stepping up the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Owing to the war moves of the imperialists, a large number of nuclear weapons are deployed in many countries and regions of the world, nuclear fleets are constantly present on the Pacific, Indian and other oceans. In particular, nuclear armed forces are massively concentrated in the main area of resources and military and strategic importance and new nuclear bases are increasing there. Military exercises and activities which may cause a nuclear war are ceaselessly conducted in and around the territory, airspace and territorial waters of non-aligned countries.

In recent years the United States brought forward even the adventurous "star wars" programme and tries to expand the arms race into outer space and to produce binary chemical weapons and deploy them in many parts of the world.

Dark clouds of nuclear war are heavily hanging over all continents of the globe and they threaten even the existence of the planet itself. The danger of a new world war, a nuclear war exists in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, southern Africa, the Caribbean region and Indian Ocean and in all other parts of the world.

It is the Korean Peninsula where there is the greatest danger of nuclear war.

More than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of all kinds including nuclear bombs are deployed in south Korea and the density of nuclear weapons there is four times that of the NATO nations. A global study suggests that besides the NATO member countries, only south Korea is massively introducing nuclear weapons of the United States. South Korea, a colony and military base of the United States, has turned into a huge "arsenal of nuclear weapons," the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The United States massively deploys nuclear weapons in south Korea and, at the same time, frequently stages nuclear war rehearsals in and around south Korea by mobilizing all kinds of nuclear weapons and large armed forces. As a result, south Korea has today become a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war.

If a nuclear war breaks out in our country, it wil easily expand into a global nuclear war, and then the Korean nation and the entire mankind will suffer a nuclear holocaust.

Never has the danger of nuclear war threatened the existence of mankind so seriously as today. Now the explosive power of atomic bombs stockpiled on the planet is more than one million times that of the atomic bomb the United States dropped over Hiroshima in the period of the Second World War. World public fears that a nuclear war may break out by any accidental factor.

To avert a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace and security is the solemn demand of the times and the unanimous desire of mankind.

The non-aligned movement is an anti-war peace force and the non-aligned policy is a peace-loving policy based on justice.

The non-aligned movement should take it as its important duty to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace, and strengthen its activity in every way.

Firstly, it should actively fight to put an end to the arms race and realize general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

The arms race and nuclear weapons deployed in different parts of the world are a main factor aggravating the

(Continued on page 5)

DPRK's Stance on Non-aligned Movement

(Continued from page 4)

international tension and increasing the danger of nuclear war. As long as the arms race continues and nuclear weapons exist on the globe, the danger of nuclear war cannot be removed nor can mankind be freed from constant nuclear threat.

The non-aligned countries should give priority to the abolition of nuclear weapons and turn out in the struggle to prevent the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and abolish them completely and for good. The existing arsenals of nuclear weapons should be frozen and they be drastically reduced and, furthermore, completely abolished to remove the danger of nuclear war once and for all.

To put an end to the nuclear test is the first step in preventing the nuclear arms race and abolishing nuclear weapons. The non-aligned countries should play a catalytic role in ensuring that international legal steps are taken for totally prohibiting all forms of tests of nuclear weapons.

The outer space should be used only for a peaceful aim and not become a new theatre of the arms race. The non-aligned countries should not allow any attempt to extend the arms race into the outer space.

They should have the countries possessing nuclear weapons make a commitment not to pose a nuclear threat to the countries without nuclear weapons and make efforts for an early adoption of steps for having the abolition of nuclear weapons stipulated in an international law.

To abolish nuclear weapons and prevent a nuclear war nuclear-free zones, peace zones should be built and constantly expanded in different parts of the world.

Today excellent initiatives are put forward on building nuclear-free zones, peace zones, in various parts of the world. The non-aligned countries should actively support all these initiatives. The countries possessing nuclear weapons should respect nuclear-free zones, peace zones, and refrain from deploying nuclear weapons there.

The government of our Republic and the Korean people will actively struggle to convert the area of Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, peace zone and make all efforts to build nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world and expand them, uniting with the peace-loving people of the world.

In order to prevent the danger of a new world war and defend world peace and security, nuclear weapons should be abolished and, at the same time, the development, production, stockpile and use of chemical weapons be prohibited.

Positive proposals and initiatives have been put forward to realise the general and complete disarmament. Among them are the proposal to gradually and totally abolish nuclear weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal to refrain from the arms race in the outer space. They are significant proposals and initiatives in removing the danger of nuclear war and defending world peace and security. The non-aligned countries should make all efforts to carry into practice the positive proposals and initiatives to prevent the danger of nuclear war.

Secondly, they should struggle against the imperialists' policy of military blocs and policy of building military bases.

Military blocks are a springboard of the imperialists for their aggressive and belligerent moves and the aggressive foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries are a means of dominating and controlling these countries. World peace can be a lasting and durable one only when all military blocs and means of aggression and war are completely abolished on the globe.

It is an important duty of the non-aligned movement to struggle against the establishment of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops and for dissolving military blocs.

The non-aligned countries should strongly demand the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases and troops from the territories of other countries and should not offer their territories to big powers as their military bases and supply bases.

The imperialists are now trying to form new military blocs in various places including the Asian and Pacific region, maintaining and strengthening the existing military blocs. The non-aligned countries should resolutely oppose the moves of the imperialists to form new military blocks and fight to disorganize all the aggressive military blocs.

If the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will not be necessary any more.

The non-aligned countries should not involve themselves in any military bloc or military treaty nor allow the imperialists to stage war exercises, notably nuclear war rehearsal in and around their countries.

We strongly demand an end to the nuclear war provocation moves stepped up by the United States in and around south Korea and the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. forces, military bases, nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons from south Korea.

The non-aligned countries should extend positive support and encouragement to the people of all countries in the struggle for the withdrawal of aggressive foreign military bases and troops.

Thirdly, an energetic anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement should be waged.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement which is being waged powerfully today in various parts of the world including Asia and Europe is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists' policy of war and nuclear armament.

The non-aligned countries should roundly expose and denounce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and adventurous nuclear war provocation moves and bind them hand and foot in all parts where they have stretched their tentacles. And they should not follow the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and act as their war servants.

They should strengthen solidarity with the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and extend all possible forms of support and encouragement to this movement.

All the non-aligned countries should not allow acts violating the publicly recognized norms and rule of action in the international relations but lift higher their voices to check such acts.

This is an international year of peace. The world peace-loving people unanimously hope for a new advance in easing the tension and removing the root cause of aggression and war in all parts of the world this year.

Though the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is now great, war is not fatally inevitable. If the non-aligned countries actively struggle in alliance with all the anti-war, peace forces of the world, they will be able to remove the danger of nuclear war and defend peace and security.

We consider that the non-aligned countries should pay primary attention to realising the disarmament, the abolition of nuclear weapons in particular, in the preparations for the 8th summit conference of non-aligned countries and thereby make this summit a new occasion in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and easing the international tension.

3. Liquidation of Colonialism and Racism And Accomplishment Of Cause of National Liberation

To liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation is an important task of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Ours is an era of *Chajusong*. The people who had been oppressed in the past have emerged as the master of the world and are vigorously pushing ahead with history. The colonial system of imprialism is being finally swept off the surface of the globe by the trend of the era of *Chajusong*, and the peoples of many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved political independence and are dynamically advancing along the road of building a new life.

But the colonial remnants of imperialism still remain and not a small number of people are subjected to the life of colonial slavery on the globe. This is a serious contradiction intolerable to the era of *Chajusong*. Today the peoples in colonies and dependent countries are dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists and colonialists by waging a vigorous struggle, under the banner of freedom and independence.

The imperialists are suppressing the people's cause of liberation by force of arms and zealously instigating racists to maintain their crumbling colonial system by hook or by crook. They proclaimed South Africa and Israel "friendly countries", "allies" and are strengthening the so-called "cooperation" with these countries in political, diplomatic, economic, financial and military fields and in nuclear field, in particular.

Under the zealous patronage of the imperialists the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists doggedly oppose the cause of national liberation, openly pursuing the racist and expansionist policy of aggression.

The South African racist regime is enforcing the heinous policy of aparthеid, racial discrimination and suppressive politics and ruthlessly trampling underfoot the elementary freedom and right of the South African people and keeping them in bondage to the white minority. The South African racists have illegally occupied Namibia and are intensifying the colonial rule and resorting to the bloody suppression of the struggle of the Namibian people for the country's independence and national liberation. The South African racist regime is ceaselessly committing acts of aggression, intervention and state terrorism against front-line states including Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and persistently scheming to wreck the stability of these countries and overthrow their legitimate governments. The recent military attack made by the South African racist clique on Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Angola with the mobilisation of air, ground and naval forces fully showed their aggressive and barbarous nature to the world.

The Israeli Zionists have occupied Arab countries and are pursuing the policy of building colonial settlements in order to realise their wild ambition to build the "Great Zionist Empire" in the area of the Middle East. Under the zealous patronage of the imperialists they are wantonly trampling underfoot the national rights of the Arab people including the Palestinian people, more openly revealing their ferocious and arrogant nature as the days go by.

The imperialists and the colonialists are barring the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence in Central America and the Carribean region, too. The imperialists are resorting to open military threat, intervention, subversive activities against the countries in this area which are struggling to defend the political independence of the country and achieve independent development.

Today the world's progressive people are confronted with the weighty task to more vigorously wage the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism by their concerted efforts as the colonialists and racists are scheming to obliterate the cause of national liberation and their colonial exploitation and domination. When all forms of colonialism and racism are totally liquidated from the surface of the globe, imperialistic North America, imperialistic Western Europe will no longer exist and the liberation of the people from the yoke of imperialism will become complete and final.

All the non-aligned countries should more powerfully struggle to finally liquidate colonialism and racism and accomplish the cause of national liberation and support and encourage in every way the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and independence.

Firstly, they should more vigorously wage the common struggle to put an end to the recial system of South Africa.

South Africa is an important stronghold of the colonialists. Racism of South Africa is a most cruel form of colonialism and a main obstacle to the complete liberation of Africa and the process of its decolonisation. The reality shows that if apartheid policy is not terminated in South Africa the cause of national liberation cannot be accomplished nor can the situation in this area be stabilized and world peace and security defended.

The non-aligned countries should strengthen their concerted efforts to support the struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation, the struggle of the Namibian people against the occupation by South Africa and for national self-determination and independence and the struggle of the peoples of the front-line countries and other neighbouring countries against the aggression and intervention of South Africa and for the defence of the independence of the country.

They should give all forms of support such as political, diplomatic, material, financial and military support to the fighting Southern African peoples including the South African and Namibian peoples and take positive steps to totally isolate the South African racist regime internationally. The non-alignment should make all member nations and international organisations sever relations in all fields including political, economic, cultural, diplomatic and military fields concluded with the South African racist regime.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should smash the expansionist aggressive ambition of the Israeli Zionists.

Zionism is a form of racism and colonialism. The aggressive and expansionist policy of the Israeli Zionists is a basic factor barring the victorious advance of the cause of national liberation in the Middle East. If the aggressive ambition of Israel is not smashed, the independence, territorial integrity and progress of the Middle East countries cannot be achieved nor can durable peace and security be ensured in the world.

The non-aligned countries should resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the Israeli Zionists to oppose the Arab peoples and trample underfoot the liberation cause of the Palestinian people and continue to express positive support to and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples. They should regard the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples as their common cause and actively take joint action to reject Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural domains and sea and air transport in accordance with the resolution of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries.

The just cause of the Palestinian people and the Arab people to retake the lost Arab land and restore all the legitimate rights of Palestine including the right to found an independent state must be accomplished under all circumstances. The Israeli Zionists must discard their policy of expansion and annexation and immediately get out of all the Arab territories they are occupying.

(Continued on page 6)

DPRK's Stance on Non-aligned Movement

(Continued from page 5)

The United States must stop giving political and diplomatic support and military and economic aid to the Israeli Zionists and take its hands off the Middle East, abandoning its ambition to dominate this region.

Thirdly, solidarity should be strengthened with the peoples struggling for indenpendence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

It is a common duty of the non-aligned countries to render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples for national independence and liberation.

The people's struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society is in the relationship of mutual support and replenishment.

When Africa is not free, Asia and Latin America cannot be free. And when the struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society makes a progress in Asia, it will create a favourable condition for the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples.

The non-aligned countries should powerfull support the colonial peoples in their struggle for the national liberation and independence and express more active encouragement to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to defend national independence and sovereignty against the aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists.

They should denounce the maneuvers of the imperialists and their lackeys to crush the people's just cause of building a new life and should isolate them completely. Under no circumstances should they allow aggression and intervention, pressure and state terrorism against sovereign states.

If the imperialists are left alone to freely violate the sovereignty of non-aligned countries, they will act arrogantly tomorrow and trifle with the destiny of the non-aligned movement as a whole. The non-aligned movement should defend its member nations' cause of independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society from imperialist aggression and intervention.

That imperialism and co' ialism go to destruction and the people's cause of liberation triumphs is a trend of history that no force can stem.

When the non-aligned countries wage a powerful struggle to wipe imperialism and colonialism off the surface of the earth, the final victory of the cause of national liberation will be won earlier.

4. South-South Cooperation and Economic Independence

South-South cooperation is a noble work of the developing countries to increase the independence of the national economy and achieve a complete economic liberation through a close economic and technical cooperation.

Only when the developing countries are independent economically is it possible to free the people from backwardness and poverty, famine and diseases, the aftereffects of the imperialist colonialist rule, and consolidate the political independence already won.

A nation economically dependent on other countries is dependent politically, too. Economic reliance on others inevitably leads to political reliance and economic dependence produces political dependence.

The struggle for economic independence is the second liberation struggle to do away with economic backwardness and poverty and achieve a complete sovereignty of a nation.

Economic independence must be won by the peoples of the developing countries themselves. The imperialists never make a gift of an economic independence to the developing countries. The non-aligned and developing countries should explore the way for their existence and build an independent national economy by materialising South-South cooperation under the banner of collective self-reliance.

Today the international economic situation is taking a course unfavorable to the developing countries. This reality urgently demands South-South cooperation. The developing countries should unite efforts and support and cooperate with each other at present when their peoples are threatened by daily growing disasters from famine and diseases.

Now the leaders of many non-aligned and developing countries propose close cooperation among those countries, stressing that those countries should shape their destiny by themselves on their own responsibility. This is only too natural.

South-South cooperation will open a favourable phase for establishing a new international economic order by cultivating the resisting and negotiating capacity of the developing countries vis-a-vis the developed countries.

There are ample realistic conditions and possibilities to realise South-South cooperation. The non-aligned and developing countries are possessed of a vast territory, rich raw material resources and a wealth of good experiences and techniques attained in the course of building a new life. If the developing countries make maximum utilization of their own manpower and material resources and expand economic and technical cooperation and exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation, they can successfully solve difficult and complex problems in the building of a new society without assistance from the developed countries. Historic experience tells us that even poor and backward countries can do a big job, if they pool efforts.

In order to liberate people from backwardness and poverty, famine and diseases and attain an economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries should conduct brisk cooperation and exchange beginning with urgent problems which are realistically possible.

Firstly, they should expand and develop South-South cooperation in the food and agricultural domain.

The solution of the food and agricultural problem is a key to the acceleration of the construction of a new society and promotion of the well-beings of the people.

The cooperation and exchange in agriculture should be focussed on building in the developing countries their own solid foundations of agricultural production, which will help them attain self-sufficiency in food in a short span of time.

At present, the United Nations and other international organisations take steps to help a certain famine-stricken country. This is good and necessary.

If the developing countries are to fundamentally solve the food problem, each country should do a good farming and decisively increase grain production. The majority of the non-aligned and developing countries have not yet been freed from famine and poverty left over by the imperialists' colonial rule. This is not because they have little arable land but because they fail to do a proper farming for the absence of irrigation works, shortage of machines and poor techniques.

We consider that cooperation should be strengthened in irrigation construction, first of all.

Irrigation must be carried out in the developing countries, if they are to prevent damages from drought and reap a high and stable harvest. The majority of non-aligned and developing countries including African countries have abundant water resources and a broad prospect of irrigation construction.

In realising cooperation in the building of irrigation setups, it will be rational for the non-aligned and developing countries to jointly work out "A 10-Year Plan of Irrigation Construction in Developing Countries" and "A 10-Year Plan of Irrigation Construction in Africa" and the like, set up an organ to coordinate cooperation in irrigation construction and form irrigation construction companies of joint venture.

They should also closely cooperate with each other in improving farming methods.

The greatest reserves for the increased production of grain in the developing countries lie in putting farming on a scientific and technical basis by improving its methods. Improvement of farming methods alone can bring sizable benefits in agricultural production with small investments.

The developing countries should create new farming methods suited to the natural geographical conditions of each region and country and their climate and soil and widely generalize the fine conduct experiences gained in improving farming methods.

The non-aligned and developing countries should also cooperate and conduct exchange with each other on a wide scale in seed selection and production, too.

The countries with good technique and experience in seed selection and production should exchange its technique with other developing countries and send breed strains if they request them.

Joint research and mutual assistance should be intensified in the agricultural scientific researches in order to boost grain production.

The non-aligned and developing countries should actively introduce joint ventures in agriculture.

It is one of the reasonable ways for the developing countries including African countries to solve food problem. The broad joint venture among the developing countries in agriculture will not only help them save the people from famine by rapidly increasing agricultural production but also lay a solid foundation of agricultural production.

It is important in realising agricultural joint venture to form and manage joint venture farms. They can be managed in such a manner that a nation with a backward farming technique offers land and workforce and a nation with developed farming technique offers farming materials and technique such as farming machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

It will be effective for non-aligned and developing countries to organize joint venture enterprises in the production of farm machines and materials for a sufficient supply of farm machines, irrigation equipment, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and so on. For the present, it is advisable for the developing countries comparatively lacking technology to build farm machine factories, increase the production of minor farm machines and farming tools and make and use many animal-drawn farm machines with the help of other experienced developing countries.

We will strengthen cooperation with non-aligned and developing countries, African countries in particular, with emphasis on helping them lay solid foundations of agricultural production and attain self-sufficiency in food.

Secondly, extensive cooperation and exchange should be realised in health services.

South-South cooperation in health services should be centered on solving the most pressing problems facing each developing country in promoting the health of its people till the year 2000.

The primary problem to be solved in freeing the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries from diseases is to eliminate epidemics and helminthiasis.

The non-aligned and developing countries should find more effective ways for active cooperation in health services, drawing on the good experiences in cooperation gained in this filed in the past.

Above all, medical science should be developed through a proper combination of modern medicine with traiditional medicine, and modern remedies with folk remedies and cooperation be strengthened in this field.

Efforts should be devoted to the solution of the problem of medicines for the realization of substantial South-South cooperation in health services.

The non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen cooperation for developing the production of prophylactic medicines and actively develop cooperation for the production of basic medicines. Especially, cooperation should be strengthened in building medicine production bases. To establish pharmaceutical enterprises of joint venture is an important means of realising this cooperation effectively. In order to found and develop pharmaceutical enterprises of joint venture, it is advisable to sign an agreement on specialising medicine production on an international scale, taking into consideration raw material resources, production capacity and demand for medicines in each country.

To open and operate joint venture hospitals can also be an effective means of cooperation in health services.

Thirdly, the work of expanding and developing cooperation and exchange between non-aligned and developing countries should be carried into practical action according to the already adopted action programme of economic cooperation.

A south bank should be set up to solve the financial problem, a gordian knot in realizing South-South cooperation, among other things and to fill each other's need and necessary measures be taken for promoting cooperation in finance and currency and trade.

Establishing a global system of preferential trade among the developing countries is of weighty significance in developing trade among them. The non-aligned and developing countries should make joint efforts to set up this system at an early date.

To strengthen political support to South-South cooperation is a practical demand for implementing the action programme of economic cooperation. The non-aligned and developing countries should mature relevant conditions for discussing South-South cooperation on a high level and taking practical steps.

The non-aligned countries should pay due attention to coordinating the action programme of economic cooperation of the non-aligned movement and the action programme of economic cooperation of the 77-group and to rationally regulating the domains of cooperation in the action programme of economic cooperation of the movement.

The non-aligned and developing countries should constantly explore and develop active forms and methods of widening the scope of South-South cooperation and increasing its effectiveness to meet practical demand.

They should tide over difficulties arising in developing economic and technical cooperation by giving full play to the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity.

If they actively conducted South-South cooperation beginning with agriculture, public health and other vital fields, they would make a big advance in the struggle for eliminating famine and diseases and achieving economic independence. And if economic and technical cooperation among developing countries made a successful progress, the universal economic situation of the world would take a turn for the better and then it would have a positive influence on the south-north relations.

5. Establishment of a New International Economic Order

One of the momentous tasks facing the non-aligned and developing countries today is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new fair one based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The non-aligned and developing countries put forward a joint strategy to set up a new international economic order and have vigorously striven for its

(Continued on page 7)

DPRK's Stance on Non-aligned Movement

(Continued from page 6)

realization in the past. Thanks to their active struggle, a declaration and an action programme on establishing a new international economic order were already adopted and relevant measures taken at a special session of the U.N. General Assembly and many other international meetings, and different international organizations have been set up.

But, owing to the wrong stand and attitude of the developed capitalist countries keen on maintaining the old international economic order, a notable advance has not been made in the struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order.

Developed capitalist countries are unwilling to meekly give away their monopolistic position in the international economic relations and fail to respond to the request of the developing for negotiations to establish a new international economic order.

Imperialists, still hanging on the old international economic order, are plundering the developing countries of natural resources and their people of fruits of labour at cheap prices and obstructing the economic development of these countries. The protectionism and high interest rate policy of the developed countries and the steadily worsening terms of trade and the stupendous increment of foreign debts in developing countries exert a serious influence on the socio-economic development in the non-aligned and developing countries. The economy of developing countries is made weaker and brought to stagnancy by the unfair international economic order. Particularly, the economic situation of African countries is getting worse.

The global economic crisis and the difficult economic conditions of the developing countries which have been kept long by the unfair international economic order are rendering the international situation more unstable and threatening justice and peace.

Reality shows that the non-aligned and developing countries cannot be freed from international exploitation and plunder nor can they achieve the prosperity and development of the country and nation as long as the old international economic order, an offspring of the colonial system and imperialists' lever of exploitation and plunder, is left alone.

Only when all the unfair and unreasonable economic relations are reorganized in all fields of trade, finance and currency is it possible to eradicate the root cause of international exploitation and create conditions favourable for the economic development of the developing countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should actively fight to establish a new international economic order in accordance with the already adopted joint strategy.

Firstly, continued patient efforts are needed to step up negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order.

What is important in realising the strategy of negotiations is to take a concerted action of the non-aligned and developing countries. They should jointly map out strategy of negotiation suited to the demand of the international economic situation, explore procedures and ways of negotiations and effectively coordinate the policy and stand of negotiations so as to place the position of negotiations still higher. A realistic measure for this is to set up a permanent committee of ministerial level of the non-aligned and other developing countries as recommended by the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Coordinating Committee held in New Delhi.

The establishment of a new international economic order is useful for the developed countries, too. The developed countries should accept the just demand of the non-aligned and developing countries for holding world-wide negotiations to establish a new international economic order.

Secondly, efforts should be directed to establishing a fair and stable international financial and monetary system.

The economic difficulties of the developing countries and global economic crisis are largely related to the unfair international financial and monetary system. This unfair system should be reorganized to suit the requirement of the time and to the advantage of the economic development of the developing countries.

The new international financial and monetary system must be a fair system for promoting world-wide economic cooperation and achieving world economic revival by ending the privileges and arbitrariness of the developed capitalist countries and guaranteeing the stability of currency circulation and financial conditions of international trade. For this, decisions adopted at the international financial organs should guarantee equality of the developing and developed countries, a stable and realistic exchange rate system be established, international circulation be created to suit the demand and serve the fair distribution between the developing and developed countries.

The foreign debt problem of the developing countries should be solved fairly and completely to guarantee the socio-economic development and stability of these countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should hold at an early date an international conference on international finance and currency for development to provide an occasion for setting up a new international financial and monetary system.

Thirdly, an active struggle should be waged to establish a new trade order.

Non-equivalent exchange still persists in the trade between the developing and developed countries. The developing countries sell raw materials at cheap prices while buying processed goods at exorbitant prices and the proportion of the processed goods in their exports is on a steady decline. As a result, the balance of payments deficit of the developing countries constantly increases and the economic difficulties grow worse.

The non-aligned and developing countries should prevent the fluctuation of the prices of primary products and increase exports revenues by reorganizing the unfair price system in trade and establishing a fair and profitable price system for the primary products. What is important here is to organize new producers' associations and enhance their role, while strengthening the existing ones.

The establishment of a joint fund for a general plan of primary products will be an important step for stable prices and income in the export of primary products by the developing countries. The developing countries should accelerate the process of ratification of the agreement on the establishment of a joint fund for an early inauguration of this fund.

The developed countries should discard their protectionist policy and open their markets wider to the developing countries.

Measures should be taken to pull down the tariff and non-tariff barriers in major products of the developing countries and stabilize the export revenue of those countries and the developing countries should be given a greater share in processing, sale, distribution and transport of raw materials and products.

The preferencial treatment of the products of the developing countries should be further improved and international efforts be made to work out fair principle and regulations of trade.

The developing countries should not allow the developed countries to use the ordinary preferencial system as a means of putting pressure on them but actively struggle against all manner of encroachment upon the permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

If the non-aligned and developing countries wage a vigorous struggle in unity for a new, fair international economic order, the developed countries will eventually be compelled to respond to the demands of the developing countries, whether they like it or not.

6. Strengthening and Development of the Non-aligned Movement

It is an important guarantee for accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism to constantly strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist force of independence of our era standing opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is strengthened and developed, is it possible to successfully terminate all forms of domination and subjugation, aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists, defend the sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and solve all problems arising in the international arena, including the problem of establishing a new international economic order, in conformity with the independent purpose and demand of the people of the newly-emerging countries. And, only when the non-aligned movement is strengthened and developed, is it possible to prevent a nuclear war, defend world peace and security and powerfully promote the cause of national liberation.

Strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement stands out with greater urgency at present because of the complicated international situation and the undisguised manoeuvres of the outside forces to divert it from its original principle.

All the non-aligned countries should energetically strive to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement so that this movement may discharge with credit its duty to the time and mankind.

Firstly, the non-aligned countries should remain faithfully committed to the idea and principle of the movement which was confirmed at the previous non-aligned summit conferences.

Holding fast to the principle and idea of the movement is a fundamental question on which hinge the strengthening and development and future destiny of the movement.

Independence against imperialism is the basic idea of this movement and to advance independently without joining any bloc is its fundamental principle. Only when all the non-aligned countries firmly maintain *Chajusong* can the inherent characteristics of this movement be preserved, its overall might be increased and the noble idea of independence against imperialism be realized. If the non-aligned countries fail to maintain *Chajusong*, the non-aligned movement will unavoidably degenerate.

The non-aligned countries should always stand firm by *Chajusong* in all their activities. They should decisively reject the interference of all shades of outside forces and not follow other countries blindly. They should respect the *Chajusong* of other countries and refrain from interfering in other's internal affairs and encroaching upon other's interests.

They should consistently maintain the basic principle of remaining outside any bloc and resolutely struggle against every attempt to alienate the non-aligned movement from its original principle and purpose.

They should actively contribute to accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism by vigorously advancing under the banner of *Chajusong*.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should uphold and develop the tradition of unity.

Unity is the life and soul of the non-aligned movement and the source of its might. Unthinkable are the existence of the non-aligned movement and its might apart from unity. It is a truth proved by history that victory comes when united and defeat when dispersed.

Over the past 25 years since it took its first step, the non-aligned movement has striven for unity and struggled with unity as its weapon. In this course a good tradition of giving priority to unity and subordinating everything to it has been established. By adhering to and developing this tradition, the non-aligned countries should further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement.

They should bend efforts to foster and develop factors of unity and remove factors of split and do only things useful for unity. They should not antagonize or fight each other, falling a prey to imperialists' instigation and deception, but meet their manoeuvres of division and alienation with a strategy of unity.

The members of the non-aligned movement must not resort to force against each other or do act leading controversial issues to a military conflict. Today the disputes among non-aligned countries lay a big stumbling block in unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement. The non-aligned countries should not let the disputes among some non-aligned countries continue indefinitely but take decisive measures to end them.

The disputes between non-aligned countries should be solved by the parties concerned themselves peacefully through negotiations in the national interests of both sides and the universal interests of the non-aligned movement on the principle of unity, free from outside interference. The non-aligned countries should not support or oppose one side in the disputes between newly-emerging countries but actively help the parties concerned solve the disputes through negotiations on an unbiased stand.

The non-aligned countries should solve all problems arising in their mutual relations on the principle of complete equality, *Chajusong*, territorial integrity, mutual respect and non-interference in other's internal affairs. Only then can the unity and cooperative relations among non-aligned countries be true and solid and the non-aligned movement advancing as an undivided force.

Thirdly, ways for further enhancing the action capacity and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement should be explored through joint efforts.

To increase the action capacity and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement is a realistic demand in strengthening and developing this movement. Today the non-aligned movement is expanding into a very broad global movement and cooperation among the non-aligned countries is attaining greater depth and complicated problems awaiting an urgent solution are cropping up one after another in the international relations. The action capacity and effectiveness of this movement should be decisively enhanced to suit this situation.

To this end, it is important to coordinate effectively the activities of the non-aligned countries and complete the method and procedure of activities and proper institutional framework so that the non-aligned movement can participate more actively in the solution of international issues.

* * *

NOTE: *Chajusong* is an attribute of social man who wants to live and develop in an independent way as the master of the world and his own destiny. **(Editor)**

S. Korea Sees Rise in Socio-Political Risk: Survey (1)

Here are excerpts from "Quarterly Country Risk Survey—The Republic of Korea: Outlook for June 1986 through November 1986" made public by the Hong Kong-based Political & Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd.:

SOCIO-POLITICAL PROGNOSIS

Factors Reflecting the Stability of Government and Its Institutions

After a slow first quarter, political events in April and May moved quickly, with an abrupt change of policy on the Government's part on the issue of constitutional reform. While on the opposition side the campaign for direct elections in 1988 launched in February was slow moving and only gathered momentum in mid-April, within the Government a fierce debate about how to deal with the opposition's demand ensured.

Foreign commentaries on political developments in Korea have tended to concentrate on the opposition point of view and neglected to analyze the split within the government party. A combination of President, moderate Blue House staff, moderate members of the DJP and a wide range of government officials had succeeded in putting the hardliners on the defensive by late April. Within the military, the rising generation of officers seems committed to democratic change and this had held back, or reduced the pressure from the hardline military. At the time of going to press, these hardliners seem to be fighting back and the issue is still in the balance.

The Philippines factor has been much discussed in Korea and in the foreign press. What has been ignored is the impact of the Philippines on the Korean military establishment, with the role of the split in the Philippines military being so critical in the process of events. The Korean military likes to make Presidents, and in the Philippines the military were seen defending a democratic process. This has further depressed the already embattled hardliners in the military camp, many of whom are close to retirement.

Amongst civilians, it would seem that the NKDP was more alarmed by what happened in the Philippines than the Government. The Government spent a lot of time lecturing its employees on how different the two countries were, but the opposition leader Lee Min-woo appealed for students to reduce demonstrations. Relations between the NKDP and students, always tense, emerged as one of the critical issues. The NKDP particularly criticized the students for their anti-U.S. stance.

What most strengthened the moderates in the Government, and contrary to most observers we count President Chun Doo Hwan in this category, was the way the U.S. supported the Philippine opposition. However, the visit of Shultz seems initially to have strengthened the hardliners considerably and undermined the President's authority.

.....the strength of the opposition demand for direct elections in the next round has been such that it seems clear that after the Asian Games are over, the Government must either resort to strong repressive measures or make substantial concessions. President Chun, whose qualities as a national leader who can rise above partisan politics have continued to develop, appeared to be undecided whether to make a popular withdrawal, or to honor what most observers assume are his obligations to his backers and allow a nominated candidate.

The pressure on the Government to make more concessions on direct elections in 1988 had been growing, with the opposition petition for reform said to be around three quarters of a million signatures (a long way short of the 10 million goal but sufficient to worry the Government), with church leaders and professors making supporting statements, and a highly popular campaign to withhold the license fee for the state broadcasting service KBS in progress. Other sources suggest a high level of U.S. diplomatic pressure to make concessions, though the statements of Shultz suggest this pressure was more by inference from the Philippines example than explicit U.S. administration policy.

The warmth of Shultz's comments on the present regime brought sharply critical comments from the opposition and further fanned anti-Americanism in the country. Speculation about the turnaround by Shultz amongst foreign businessmen centers on the poor quality of political analysis by the Embassy officials. Many long-term U.S. citizens in Korea were incensed at Shultz's statements in Korea and subsequent administration comments in Washington. Serious doubts are being expressed about the quality of advice coming out of the U.S. Embassy.

The fact that a similar constitutional reform rally to the one aborted in Inchon was held peacefully in Masan the Saturday after strengthened opposition claims that the police had deliberately provoked the demonstrators in Inchon and that the demonstration was stage-managed to produce an impact on the U.S. foreign secretary. The NKDP went further in claiming that many of the most violent rioters were in fact plain clothes policemen. A National Assembly committee is to discuss the matter. It seems certain that the riot was at least made worse by deliberate police action. Korean newsmedia were ordered to give the event maximum coverage as part of a hardline strategy to regain ground after the April 30 declaration by the President for constitutional reform.

The DJP determined to "pay any cost to end radicalism by students" in a meeting with the Cabinet, whereas President Chun had taken a much more compromising attitude stating "in a democracy, freedom to make some noise should be guaranteed... speaking of the current situation there is no problem regarding the maintenance of public order."

From the point of view of political stability, a compromise solution is far more desirable. However the official position of the DJP and Roh Tae-woo are increasingly harsh. The hardliners in the DJP are said to be anxious to take tough measures against the religious groups and professors who have given strong support to the NKDP campaign for democratization.

(To be continued)

WHAT TO WATCH FOR

- The struggle between moderates and hardliners within the government camp is becoming acute. Expect either a continuing move towards moderation or defections from the government camp.
- The opposition is also divided. The split between NKDP and students is at its widest. Expect a new and more radical leader to emerge to challenge the two Kims and Party President, Lee Min-Woo. Several contenders will present themselves, one of whom may become the Presidential candidate.
- Watch the role of the KNP in the constitutional debate which will indicate whether the third Kim, Kim Jong-pil, is making a bid to the king-maker.
- Anti-U.S. feeling is going to mount rapidly. What is urgently needed is a more realistic appraisal of Korean circumstances by U.S. policy makers.

(Continued from page 1)

cal substance and jointly explore other sectors where it could contribute to the welfare of our peoples and strengthen their friendship." **(See his speech on page 2)**

Praising the statesmanship of Mr. Diouf who proposed to convene a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the economic crisis in Africa (which was held in last May), President Kim put stress on his country's commitment that Pyongyang would extend firm solidarity to African people's struggle to achieve social and economic progress.

Wishing that the upcoming non-aligned summit conference would be conducive to the solution of problems faced by the world-wide organization, he also said, "The government of our Republic will do everything possible for the success of the conference."

(Continued from page 1)

dependence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

On South-South Cooperation and Economic Independence:

- They should expand and develop South-South cooperation in the food and agricultural domain.
- Extensive cooperation and exchange should be realized in health services.
- The work of expanding and developing cooperation and exchange between non-aligned and developing countries should be carried into practical action according to the already adopted action programme of economic cooperation.

(Continued from page 1)

to mount rapidly.

In early May, a brawl between American soldiers and Koreans took place at a bar in the Itaewon night club section.

The report says a major fight between GIs and Koreans resulted in one death or possibly two.

"In early May a major group of young Koreans invaded Itaewon, the foreigners' drinking and shipping district, assaulting Korean girls walking with foreigners. A major fight between GIs and this group was broken up by riot police with tear gas. Unreported in the press, eye witnesses put the death toll at one or possibly two."

On Establishment of a New International Economic Order:

- Continued patient efforts are needed to step up negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order.
- Efforts should be directed to establishing a fair and stable international financial and monetary system.
- An active struggle should be waged to establish a new trade order.

On Strengthening and Development of the Non-aligned Movement:

- The non-aligned countries should remain faithfully committed to the idea and principle of the movement which was confirmed at the previous non-aligned summit conferences.
- The non-aligned countries should uphold and develop the tradition of unity.
- Ways for further enhancing the action capacity and effectiveness of the non-aligned movement should be explored through joint efforts.

Earlier, The New York Times reported on the incident. It said that a bar brawl between American soldiers and Koreans in the Itaewon night club section involved about 100 people. The next day gasoline bombs, apparently tossed during a confrontation between students and riot policemen, landed but did not explode in a taxi in which an American officer and his wife were riding.

It did not mention the casualty.

The New York Times reported, "For protesting students and workers, the United States is a symbol of foreign interference in Korean history. They say they believe the American presence resulted in Korea's division after World War II and prevents the nation from being reunited now. They view the United States as an imperialism power that has supported repressive governments around the world and in their own country."

The survey report said.

"Anti-U.S. feeling which we reported as subsiding has reemerged with a vengeance. Student and other demonstrations have taken a markedly anti-U.S. tone. A particularly virulent anti-U.S. leaflet is currently going the rounds. The feeling is not just verbal; reports of foreigners being beaten up by drunk and not so drunk Koreans have multiplied. So have reports of threatening phone calls being made to U.S. residents in Seoul."

"What is urgently needed is a more realistic appraisal of Korean circumstances by U.S. policy makers," it warned.

Inchon Rally Stage-managed

Introducing opposition claims that the police had deliberately provoked the demonstrators in Inchon and that the demonstration was stage-managed to produce an impact on the U.S. secretary of state and that many of the most violent rioters were in fact plainclothes policemen, the report says, "It seems certain that the riot was at least made worse by deliberate police action. Korean news media were ordered to give the event maximum coverage as part of a hardline strategy to regain ground after the April 30 declaration by the President for constitutional reform."

Roh Tae U's Leadership in DJP Vulnerable

The report said in the wake of Chon's April 30 statement, Roh and other party leadership have come under increasing criticism by the rank and file DJP assemblymen. "As one assemblyman, Lim Bang-hyun put it, 'some leading officers have spoiled state affairs in some cases, eager for fame or excessive loyalty.' There has long been rank and file discontent amongst about 30% of DJP assemblymen, and this at last came into the open," it said.

"We judge that Roh's leadership of the party is now vulnerable, and many observers consider he will not be the party's candidate in 1988," the report said.

On economic front, the report says, "The withdrawal of Morgan Guaranty from Korea is a sign of the feeling amongst foreign bankers that the golden days are over."

Correction

In the story on this page, No. 1, 294, entitled "Charges against Pretoria," "Nambia" should have read "Namibia." We regret the error. – Editor

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.